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II

FIFTH QUARTERLY (TYPE II) PROGRESS REPORT **E7.7-10045**

CR-149181

Project Title: Development of a Multi-disciplinary  
ERTS User Program in the State of Ohio  
Ref. 20900

Contract Number : NAS5-22399

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September 10, 1976

(E77-10045) DEVELOPMENT OF A  
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY ERTS USER PROGRAM IN THE  
STATE OF OHIO Quarterly Progress Report  
(Ohio Dept. of Economic and Community) 5 p  
HC A02/MF A01

N77-12475

Unclas  
00045

CSC 05B G3/43

Prepared for.

GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER  
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

20900

Scientific Investigation  
Support, Code 902.6  
Contract No. NAS5-22399  
ERTS Investigation  
No. 20900  
Items No. 1 and 2

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NOV 18 1976

SIS/902.6

### Section A - Problems

1. Statewide Land Use Inventory - no problems
2. Socio-economic merging with LANDSAT data. This section of work is still waiting on results of the Statewide Land Use Inventory.
3. Services Development. The problems at this time are associated with the Economic Development Forestry Resource Management portion where small-scale aircraft coverage over the test site has not yet been satisfactorily accomplished ; also the Lake Erie Sedimentation study has some difficulties with the correlation of sedimentation ground observation data and the LANDSAT sedimentation patterns.

### Section B - Accomplishments

1. Statewide Land Use Inventory - All of the geographic boundaries have been digitized at this point. In addition, the computer program to convert Bendix tape output format to OCAP format has been complete and debugged. Bendix has categorized the state as a whole and the only remaining task is to geometrically correct and map into the U.S.G.S. seven and one-half minute quadrangles.
2. Socio-economic merging with Landsat data. Accomplishment all stated in previous reports.
3. Service Development -  
Urban Land Use Analysis:  
Levels I and II land use information has been delineated from six frames of IR color transparencies which were taken by NASA over Columbus on August 12, 1975. Land use class information was transferred to black and white acetate topographic base maps at a scale of 1:24,000. The entire county is actually covered by 18 base maps, some showing only small areas at the edges or corners of the county with few land use categories. The major metropolitan area of Columbus, however, is covered by four quad sheets, covering

some 231 square miles (590 km)<sup>2</sup> of the 407-square mile county area.

Following the USGS land use classification system (with some modification), the following categories have been delineated:

- 1.1 Residential (single and multiple dwellings)
- 1.2 Commercial and services (shopping centers, warehouses, etc.)
- 1.3 Industrial (manufacturing plants)
- 1.4 Extractive (quarries)
- 1.5 Transportation (roads, railroads, airports)
- 1.6 Institutional (schools, churches, research institutes, hospitals, etc.)
- 1.7 Recreation, public and private (parks, golf courses, etc.)
- 1.8 Mixed
- 1.9 New construction

Each land use category has been color coded. Some difficulty has been experienced in the identification of industrial and commercial sites.

Larger scale (1:40,000) imagery flown by NASA over Columbus in 1973 was used to differentiate between small industrial and commercial activities which could not be properly interpreted from the high-altitude data.

\* All mineral surface mining and exploration:

Several overlays showing linear features derived from LANDSAT data have been completed. Several techniques were used to detect, trace, and code linears. Most analysis was done using a 200 line per inch Ronchi grating in conjunction with a projection system. More than 300 linears varying in length from 1 to 20 miles have been plotted on 1:250,000-scale maps of Ohio.

### Section C - Significant Results

1. Statewide Land Use Inventory - None to report at this time.
2. Socio-economic merge - none to report at this time.
3. Service Development - Urban Land Use Analysis -

A preliminary comparison of the land use maps derived from the high-altitude photography and imagery generated from land use CCT's at Battelle shows considerable correlation of both data. The degree of success of interpreting LANDSAT data, however, is directly related to the P.I.'s ability to correlate selected area samples recorded on high-altitude data. Some land use classes, however, such as areas covered by institutional and commercial features always require identification from data with a better resolution than obtainable with LANDSAT data.

Most land use features are best identified on LANDSAT data taken over a full year, showing the effects of the four seasons. It thus appears that the most cost effective and timely way of providing land use data to end users is to use LANDSAT data for identifying 75 to 90 percent of all land use categories, using temporal data. The remainder of the urban area land users may then be interpreted using primarily high flight data and, in selected cases, conventional aircraft or reference data.

#### All mineral surface mining and exploration -

Close examination of LANDSAT, Skylab and aircraft data covering the same area where linears were found seems to indicate that the type of resolution characteristic of LANDSAT data results in a better definition of linears of 1 or more miles. Long-line linears have been found in the vicinity of known gas production areas in Ohio.

Section D - Publications

1. The Ohio Land Allocation Model: Report on Phase II by Oscar Fisch and Steven I. Gordon submitted to the Department of Economic and Community Development July, 1976.

Section E - Recommendations

1. None.